

From the Editor

Much changed over the first five years after World War II. Japan, a former arch enemy, had become a major posting for the US military. Our European focus had shifted east from Germany to the Soviet Union. Worldwide, the 8.2 million men under arms in 1945 had drawn down to a skeletal force. And here at home, the baby boom and GI bill were fueling tremendous social change.

Amid all these changes, in 1950, Secretary of State Dean Acheson outlined the US security interests around the world. He did not mention Korea. Two weeks later, the North Koreans swarmed across the 38th parallel.

If much changed in those five years after World War II, much has remained eerily similar in Korea for almost 50 years since that war's armistice. North and South still face off across the most world's most heavily fortified border. The US military maintains a presence there to avoid another strategic miscommunication. International tensions are still high and peace talks still lead nowhere.

This issue of *Military Review* examines the aftermath of the Korean War—its effect on nuclear policy, regional strategy, tactical doctrine, military leadership, readiness training and Army command and control. In his study about how the Army should prepare in 2000, Joseph G.D. Babb revisits Task Force *Smith* in 1950. Kelly C. Jordan explains how lessons from that war affect the Army today. Acknowledging that restricted terrain characterizes the “Land of the Morning Calm,” John F. Antal nevertheless proposes concentrated armor operations in the defiles. At echelons above the hilltop warriors, policy makers pondered the use of nuclear weapons in Korea, as Stanley Weintraub chronicles. Greg A. Pickell warns us that instead of preparing for the last war, we should be ready for a re-eruption of the one a half a century ago. No one knows whether war in that theater will come, and taking a different tack, Robert L. Bateman III traces lessons about cohesion from Korea in 1950 to Vietnam in 1965 to who knows where next.

In anticipation of the theory and doctrine discussions in the March-April issue, an article here posits a new form of warfare, on the same level as maneuver and annihilation but fundamentally different: cybershock. James J. Schneider argues that the ability to disrupt enemy command and control can produce defeat as readily as isolating or destroying forces.

In the leadership and command section, Jeffrey S. Wilson expands the Army values discussion to show how leaders should apply the principles to all facets of their soldiers—spirit, sinew, and significant others. Because personality styles differ among the general population, they are bound to differ among our soldiers, and Michael L. Russell explains how we manage the force in peacetime and war. Finally, Jose M. Marrero cautions leaders that rewarding soldiers may unwittingly recognize the wrong individuals and encourage undesired behaviors.

The Army enters the millennium well into its third century of service to the nation. Some things have changed little in the past 225 years. Others have changed significantly in a mere 50. And some aspects of our profession differ radically from the good old days 10 years ago. *Military Review* remains your forum to discuss ideas about tradition and revolution. So let us know what you are thinking—about these articles and about our Army.

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